

## National Republican.

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THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

Published daily except Sundays.

The Republican Printing and Publishing Company,

at the southwest corner of Pennsylvania avenue and

Thirteenth street.

TERMS: One copy one year, \$10.00; one copy one month, \$1.00.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, Washington, D. C.

Communications for publication should be sent to the

editor, and only on one side of the paper.

When necessary they will be sent to the printer.

Repetitions of matter will not be returned.

Largest legitimate morning circulation in the District.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 14, 1879.

EX-LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR HULL, of

Florida, "which" he is also "Congressman"

"elect" from that State, is in the city. Mr.

HULL still wears the clothing of an ordinary

citizen.

The caucus to-morrow night may tell the

story; but from present indications it is ap-

parent that several vicarious assemblages of

that kind will be invoked before a final

conclusion is reached regarding the Speak-

ership.

SAYRE says he is not a dark horse. He

adds, by way of explanation, that he does not

belong to the brute creation. But with all

that, he is credited with a little flirtation

with the greenbacks. The greenbacks are

very hard up for material, you know.

RANDALL's most faithful henchmen are

his Southern Bourbon chairmen. They are

thankful for past favors, of course; but

gratitude is better defined as a lively sense

of favors yet to come. Mr. ATKINS, for ex-

ample, is extremely grateful; likewise Mr.

WHITTHORSE.

Room is an inconsiderate trifle in Rhode

Island, small as the State is. Providence

(the city) will provide it for the Demo-

cratic and Republican State conventions on

the 20th instant. Verily, the lion and the

lamb shall lie down together in very close

quarters.

TIT attempt to make the Speakership

campaign a strictly temperance affair has

failed. RANDALL still holds to his cold

water principles, but the Bourbons at the

upper end of the Avenue have returned to

their "native milk." Democratic enthusi-

asm never did thrive without stimulant.

In celebration of the suggestive coinci-

dence that the Democratic majority in the

next Senate will be the same—eight—that

it was in 1851, when the South seceded, the

Virginia Star cries out: "Now let the Marine

Band play Dixie!" Certainly, and wind

up with the Bonnie Blue Flag.

EASLEY rests the head that wears the

Cerberus Crown. The Florida Democrats who

have been indicted for election frauds in

1875 indicate a willingness to confess not

only to the frauds perpetrated that year, but

to similar ones perpetrated in 1876, by which

they tried to carry the State for TILDEN.

Stalling developments are anticipated.

NABLY all of the candidates for the

offices of either the Senate or the House, it

is noticed, are from the East and South.

Mr. FRANKLIN, of Missouri, who claims

that he represents "170,000 Democratic ma-

jority" of the Mississippi, certainly

carries a very large load of sin upon a

single pair of shoulders. If this claim is true.

Strict neutrality in the Speakership

contest is the guiding motto of the Demo-

cratic organ. It lives up so close to this

motto that it refused to print the McAN-

DER-MANNING letter the other day, the

resemblance being, among other reasons,

upon the fact that "it is so abusive of RANDALL."

But the Government Printing

Office job booms up in the din, very div,

distance as a further and weighty influence

in the premises.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat prints

a story in effect that a respectable family

from the North recently settled in one of

the southwestern counties of Missouri on a

farm purchased and paid for. The neigh-

bors "owned" a piano, and immediately

served notice on them that they must burn

it, which they did. The banjo, says the

Globe-Democrat, is the only musical instrument

tolerated in the Democratic sections

of the State.

O'REILLY was elected from the Brook-

lyn district as a "Reform Democrat." But

he deceived his constituents. He was not a

thorough Democratic reformer—only a

bounty-jumper, a deserter, and an office-

seeker. As soon as he gets into the House,

however, and forms the close alliance with

the Confederate hippest crowd entitled him

to, he will blossom out into a thorough

Reformer. We have hopes for O'REILLY, in

view of his promising efforts as a beginner.

MANY of the Northern Democrats who

were ignored by RANDALL in the selection

of chairmen for committees in the last

House are now working for BLACKBURN or

some other Southern man. It is personal

aspire with them and it is so deep that they

are willing to take BLACKBURN and the en-

tire Confederacy to their bosoms to gratify

it. This in illustration of the patriotic

statesmanship of the average Northern

Doughface.

SENATOR DAVID DAVIS has selected

a seat among the Democrats in the next Sen-

ate. This accounts, possibly, for the pre-

valent rumor that the Democratic side of the

Chamber means propping up. Mr. BAYARD

having been whipped back into the caucus

ranks, it does not appear that any political

propping is necessary. The rumor undoubtedly

has the change of base by the distinguished

Missouri as its only substantial

foundation.

COLONEL McCABE emphatically and

truthfully declares that not a single Demo-

cratic could have been elected from the South

"but for the fact that they were intensely

Southern, and had also been Confederate

soldiers." That is to say, the people of

the South repudiate as their representatives

all those candidates for office who have not

been Confederate soldiers and who are not

"intensely Southern." And the logic of all

this taken into consideration with the fur-

ther fact that the Southern Democrats com-  
prise the overwhelming majority of the  
party in the next House, is that an "in-  
tensely Southern" man—one who was and  
is yet a Confederate—must be elected to be  
Speaker. Vote for BLACKBURN!

If BLACKBURN is elected to be Speaker  
the committee chairmanships may be dealt  
out to Northern and Southern Democrats  
alike, and if RANDALL is elected the major-  
ity of them will be given, as usual, to  
Southern Democrats. Chairmanships will  
count in the pending contest, and will be  
promised where they will do the most  
good. Now, which of the two, BLACKBURN  
or RANDALL, is the best promoter? Guess  
this riddle, like the dark horse, and you  
will be able to tell who will be the next  
Speaker.

The Springfield (Ill.) State Journal wants  
to know who WILLIAM E. MORRISON is.  
"anyway, that he should be consulted about  
the Speakership." We can answer that  
WILLIAM is a Doughface Congressman from  
some obscure country district out  
West, who has never been a RANDALL  
man, as it were, since his name was omitted  
from the list of chairmen of the leading  
committees of the House. When he  
stepped down from the Ways and Means to  
the Public Lands he made up his mind  
that RANDALL was a fraud, and has been  
consulting with himself on that subject  
ever since, always reaching a unanimous  
conclusion in that belief.

THE McCABE-MANNING letter, pub-  
lished in yesterday's NATIONAL REPUBLICAN  
is the sensation of the day in political  
circles hereabouts. It is an unanswerable  
argument in favor of the election of a South-  
ern and a Confederate by the Democrats  
to the office of Speaker. And, as we are in-  
formed, it will possibly be followed by other  
fourteen proclamations based upon the same  
idea—that "To the victors belong the spoils."  
McCABE, as the vicious pen-stock of  
the ex-Confederates, is a power, and what  
adds to his strength is the fact that he is  
not himself an office-seeker. Very naturally  
a Bourbon who is not an office-seeker is a  
fire-brand.

THERE are few gentlemen known to be  
likely to have space change in their pocket-  
books who are not approached frequently to  
buy tickets to "complimentary testimo-  
nials." In some cases, where men are par-  
ticularly well known, the applications will  
average in number three or four a day, and  
if granted every time will require an outlay  
of from one to three dollars a day. The  
persons who sell these tickets generally base  
their appeals on personal friendship,  
arguing that a quarter or half a dollar will  
never be missed, and in case the request is  
refused make cutting allusions about  
small-hearted folks, or some other re-  
marks intended to reflect discreditably upon  
the person refusing. They stop at ac-  
quaintances on the street, visit them at  
their houses, wait for them, for hours, come  
back day after day, and exhibit a  
zeal and persistence which, if applied in  
their legitimate business, would be sure to  
bring success, and place them entirely  
beyond the need of ever having a  
complimentary testimonial tendered to them.  
It is noteworthy, also, that the most active  
canvassers for these benefits always re-  
appear shortly afterward as benefac-  
tories, and the conclusion is that there is  
a "testimonial" ring, the members of which  
all live on the expectation of getting testi-  
monials some day, and are pledged to work  
for one another.

It is a system of respectable  
begging, which prevails to a great ex-  
tent in this city. These remarks are di-  
rected only against the professional testi-  
monial hunters and their army of assistants,  
who, it is supposed, share the contributions.  
There are many instances of testimonials in  
a worthy cause, to which this article will  
not apply.

THE BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND  
PRINTING.  
Last week we took occasion to speak of  
the persistent attacks that had been made  
upon the Government Printing Office, and  
to show that the affairs of that office were  
ably and honestly conducted. Now we  
propose to say a few words in regard to the  
Bureau of Engraving and Printing. This  
Bureau was established to protect the Govern-  
ment by having the sealing of its securities  
done in the Treasury Department; but it  
was soon found by Secretary CHASE that  
the bank-note companies had him com-  
pletely at their mercy in the matter of  
charging for the engraving and printing of  
the United States securities, and he de-  
termined to see if the entire work of en-  
graving and printing could not be done by  
the Government itself. From the small be-  
ginning of two or three engravers and a few  
plate-printers, the Bureau has grown until it  
is now the most perfect establishment of its  
kind in this country, and probably in the  
world. The bank-note companies soon per-  
ceived that this Bureau was a formidable  
rival, and they have used their utmost en-  
deavors to crush it out of existence. Nearly  
every Congress has been beset with the  
representatives of these companies, who have  
charged all sorts of crimes and misdemeanors  
upon the respective officers of the Bureau, and many  
Congressional committees have investigated  
its affairs. Notwithstanding all these in-  
vestigations the Bureau still lived, and ap-  
propriations for its support were annually  
made, and whenever it entered into competi-  
tion with these bank-note companies it  
always showed that it could do the work  
more cheaply and fully as good, if not bet-  
ter, than they.

One of the first acts of Secretary SUM-  
NER, after he assumed charge of the Treas-  
ury Department, was to appoint a commit-  
tee of gentlemen in the Department to make  
a thorough investigation of this Bureau and  
report what reforms in its management  
seemed to them necessary. He had known  
of the working of the Bureau and the at-  
tempts of the bank-note companies to in-  
jure it while he was chairman of the Senate  
Finance Committee, and he evidently be-  
lieved that the entire work of engraving  
and printing the Government money and  
securities could and should be done by the  
Government more economically and with  
equal safety as by private corporations.

How carefully his labor the report known as  
the Graves report, which the Secretary  
transmitted to Congress with his first an-  
nual report, abundantly attests.

Believing that a change in the admini-

trative arrangement was desirable, the Sec-  
retary, on the 1st of May, 1877, appointed  
Hon. EDWARD McPHERSON as chief of the  
Bureau and Colonel O. H. INGRAM as assistant  
chief. These gentlemen accepted their posi-  
tions with the full determination to con-  
scientiously perform the duties devolving  
upon them; and, realizing that if the Bureau  
was to enter actively into competition with  
the bank-note companies, it must be placed  
upon a thoroughly practical and business  
basis, proceeded at once to reorganize it  
with that end in view. The details of this  
reorganization fell to the duty of Colonel  
INGRAM, the present chief, and how intelli-  
gently and systematically he carried them  
out is seen in the present effective condition  
of the force.

When the work was entirely taken away  
from the bank-note companies and given to  
the Bureau, upon the Secretary being con-  
vinced that this action was for the best in-  
terests of the Government, it was natural  
that those who had profited by this work  
should feel aggrieved at their source of re-  
venue being removed, and steps were at once  
taken to secure another "investigation." **GLOVER**, who had already received a roving  
commission from the Democratic House to  
hunt through the Treasury Department for  
evidence of fraud committed by Republi-  
can officials, was induced to turn his at-  
tention to the Bureau of Engraving and  
Printing, and as the first step he secured  
the suspension from duty of two of the offi-  
cials upon the simple statement that there  
was evidence in his possession of grave mis-  
conduct on their part, and that their pres-  
ence in the Bureau would embarrass his in-  
vestigation. THE REPUBLICAN did not  
hesitate at the time to characterize this sus-  
pension as unwarrantable and unjust, and  
we see no reason to change that opinion  
now. Mr. GLOVER was given every facility  
to prosecute his inquiries, and his experts  
had free access to all the accounts and  
records. After the most diligent scrutiny  
they failed to find a single act that re-  
flected upon the integrity of the present  
management, although Mr. GLOVER ad-  
dressed a series of letters to the Hon. Mr.  
ATKINS, chairman of the Appropriations  
Committee, setting forth the most absurd  
and ridiculous statements in regard to the  
figures furnished him from the Bureau as to  
the cost of work. Every appropriation  
asked for by the Bureau was granted, and  
it may now be accepted that the Bureau is  
a fixed institution, and will not probably  
be subjected to the annoyance of frequent  
and unjust attacks as heretofore.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing is  
necessary to the economy and security of  
the Government. It is idle to say that pri-  
vate establishments can do the work of en-  
graving and printing as cheaply as the Gov-  
ernment itself, and it is an insult to com-  
mon sense to assert that the safety is as  
great when the work is divided among three  
or four parties as when it is per-  
formed under the direct supervision of Gov-  
ernment officials, by Government employees,  
and in a Government building.

The work of engraving and printing the paper  
money and securities of the Government should be  
executed by the Government just as much  
as the coining of its metallic currency; and  
the Bureau of Engraving and Printing is  
to-day in a better condition to properly  
perform that work than ever before.

It has the most skillful and artistic  
engravers in the profession; it has ex-  
perienced and thoroughly competent  
printers, examiners, and numberers; it  
has the most improved mechanical ap-  
pliances for its various classes of work; it  
has a carefully organized corps of employees,  
and it has at its head a man of more than  
ordinary business capacity and of the strict-  
est integrity. We believe that it is now  
placed upon a sure foundation, and those  
who have heretofore endeavored to injure it  
might as well understand that so long as it  
is conducted as it is at present, upon strictly  
business principles, it will be futile to seek  
to break down its usefulness.

When the new building that is now in  
process of construction for the use of the  
Bureau is completed the little work of en-  
graving and printing that is now held by  
private corporations will no doubt be given  
to the Bureau, for it will then have even  
greater facilities for properly and promptly  
executing its work than now.

THE OFFICES OF THE SENATE.  
As the Democrats are eagerly hunting  
after the long list of the offices in the  
United States Senate, perhaps it would be  
as well to look into the matter a little fur-  
ther and publish a little more information  
for their benefit.

Referring to the journal of the Senate  
for the first session of the Thirty-third Con-  
gress, under date of December 22, 1853,  
we will find the following:

Mr. MASO submitted the following resolu-  
tion, which was considered by unanimous con-  
sent and agreed to: "Resolved, That a select  
committee be appointed to take into considera-  
tion the several resolutions and orders of the  
Senate, providing for the appointment and  
prescribing the duties of the officers: and  
fixing the number of such officers and their  
subordinates, classifying them, fixing their  
compensation, prescribing the mode of ap-  
pointment to and dismissal from office, and  
fixing the mode of removal, and to report  
thereon to the Senate at the next session."

Under date of December 23 we find, on  
motion of Mr. MASO—

Ordered, That the select committee to re-  
port rules and regulations in relation to the  
appointment, compensation, and number of  
the officers and other employees of the Senate,  
authorized by the resolution of yesterday, con-  
sist of five members.

The President pro tempore appointed Mr.  
MASO, Mr. CASS, Mr. CLAYTON, Mr. BAY-  
ARD, and Mr. PEARCE the committee.

Under date of July 10, 1854, we find:

Mr. MASO, from the select committee ap-  
pointed by a resolution of the Senate to re-  
port rules and regulations respecting the number  
of officers and other employees of the Senate,  
their compensation, mode of appointment and  
dismissal from office, submitted a report (No.  
214).

We will now turn to the report of the  
committee (No. 214) above referred to and  
make a few extracts therefrom:

The committee concur entirely in the rec-  
ommendation of the Sergeant-at-Arms that the  
officers in the employ of the Senate should be  
separated from the Senate and placed under  
the control of the President, and that they  
should be employed separately from the Sen-  
ate, and that they should always be in a state  
of efficient organization. In the opinion of  
the committee, the correct and safe transac-  
tion of the business of the Senate is materi-  
ally dependent on retaining in its service a corps  
of experienced, well-trained, and diligent officers;  
and this can only be done by security in their

respective positions so long as they continue  
faithful in the discharge of their duties.

While, therefore, they recommended, as in the  
report of the committee, that the Senate should  
appoint of its members a select committee to  
investigate the conduct of the officers and the  
power of dismissal should remain with those officers  
respectively who must be responsible for all the  
service committed to their charge, yet they  
further recommended that the Senate should  
during the session of the Senate, shall be  
dismissed only by the Secretary of the Senate  
and Sergeant-at-Arms, respectively, for reasons  
to be stated in writing; and such dismissal to  
be approved by the President of the Senate.

In the recess of the Senate such dismissals,  
with the reasons therefor, to be reported to the  
President of the Senate, in writing, on the first  
day of the next meeting of the Senate there-  
after, and then in like manner to be subject to  
his approval.

Referring again to the journal of the Sen-  
ate, under date of July 17, 1854, we find  
that the resolutions offered by the commit-  
tee were agreed to; and among the resolu-  
tions we find the following:

Resolved, That the several officers and Sen-  
ators in the departments of the Secretary of the  
Senate, the Sergeant-at-Arms, and the Sec-  
retary of the Senate, shall be appointed and  
removed from office by those officers  
respectively, as heretofore; but when made  
during the session of the Senate any such  
removal to be first approved by the President  
of the Senate, on reasons to be stated in writ-  
ing, by the officer making the removal; and  
when in the recess such reasons, in writ-  
ing, to be laid before the President of the  
Senate on the first day of the next meeting  
of the Senate, and to be approved or disapproved  
by him.

That resolution was drawn up by a Demo-  
cratic committee and adopted by a Demo-  
cratic Senate in days of yore, when the  
Democratic party was full of wisdom. Will  
the Democrats now coming into power abide  
by it or attempt to override it? Several  
Democratic Senators have stated that they  
were opposed to any removal of competent  
and faithful clerks. If they are sincere in  
this, all they have to do when their coun-  
sillants come boring them for places is to  
call their attention to the above resolutions,  
shrug their shoulders, and say: "You see  
how it is. I can do nothing for you."

Incipient Rebellion.  
To the Editor of the National Republican:  
Sir: I have read with care your editorial on  
the "revolutionary" acts of the Southern  
members of Congress, and can say upon it  
the sentiments and facts as they are. Per-  
haps you will allow me space to show that  
the record of the past session is merely a rep-  
etition of the scenes enacted just before the  
opening of the late war. Then we were told  
that the fact of the election of a President from  
the North would be a *facie contra*. The threat  
was uttered everywhere; openly in the streets,  
theaters, hotels, and in the corridors, if not  
in the halls of Congress. We all know the  
result. Not only our vast debt reminds us  
of the terrible results of such unprincipled  
attempts to force a revolution, but the de-  
pressed and suffering millions of the South,  
the hundreds of thousands of graves, both  
North and South, appear to us as a horrid  
nightmare from which we would gladly escape.  
Is it not true that the Southern members  
of the South are less patient to the average citizen  
to-day than it was then? To be sure, they have  
not dared yet to say they will fight unless the  
resident yields to their insatiable demands;  
but they have said they will fight. Evidently  
to accept their insolence and comply with their  
wild requirements by threats. This time  
they have openly said on the floor of both  
Houses that they will not leave the Senate  
until they have secured the repeal of the  
proclamation bills until the President and  
Republican yield. Let me assure them they  
have got no Imbelle "Miss Nancy" in the  
White House now. President Hayes will give  
the South and North both what he thinks  
right and just; but let them try to coerce him,  
and I firmly believe they would find him as  
firm as the exponent of Democracy, Andrew Jack-  
son, when the South Carolinians as far as they  
themselves as far as they could, threatened  
him to threaten him. That this is the  
opinion of thousands of loyal men I am  
firmly convinced. Cursed be the hand which  
is again raised in this age to this goal of  
revolution, but let them try to force him to  
do it. He will not. He will not. He will not.  
There will be none left to pardon or punish  
among the leaders of the affray. VIATOR.

Another Plan for Improving the  
Sewage System.  
To the Editor of the National Republican:  
Sir: Of the many plans written for the im-  
provement of the river none have mentioned  
the following: I think the facts have some  
significance, and I therefore ask space in your  
widely-circulated paper for them. President  
Washington, who had exclusive power given  
him by Congress to dispose of the property of  
the United States, drew up a plan for the  
city of Washington, and that plan was pro-  
moted by Mr. Eliot, should be promulgated  
as the plan for the city of Washington. That  
plan has upon it a number of squares which  
have been divided into lots and which have  
been conveyed for considerations. These  
squares are situated south of B street, between  
Seventeenth and Twenty-third streets west,  
and are bounded by the Potomac river to the  
northwest. The fact of their conveyance for  
considerations legalizes a claim for them. No  
dredging for a canal inland of A street can  
therefore be done.

On my opinion, the entire available ap-  
propriation should be used, first, for the removal  
of the artificial obstacle which is the principal  
cause of the closing of the channel, which was  
formerly a deep waterway, and secondly, for  
the purpose of excavating a ditch of the  
proper width and depth, from the wall of  
G street wharf to the intersection of Twenty-  
sixth and Water streets, and thence to the  
wall of A street, and thence to the Potomac  
river. This ditch, to be continued in a straight  
line to the Long Bridge. This ditch will draw  
most of the water which flows by Georgetown  
wharf, and will prevent the water from being  
drawn from between the Long Bridge and the East-  
ern Branch than two hundred thousand will dig out.  
The money, if expended on the work above  
proposed, would not be for temporary relief,  
but would be for permanent benefit, and would  
be for building there a stone wall to the  
passage of water would continue to deepen the  
ditch. After the wall shall have been built a  
ditch would be dredged to a depth sufficient  
for the largest class vessels going to George-  
town. This ditch can be obtained without  
encroaching rock, and this deeper channel  
will draw the water from the Potomac river  
and will fully accomplish the desired result, a jetty,  
extending from Mason's Island, would cer-  
tainly secure it.

The earth required to fill the area between  
the Long Bridge and the wall of A street, and  
the highest level (after using that) should be  
obtained by excavating the canal (which) has  
been taken from the flats south of the Long Bridge  
and the wall of A street, and the water would  
be sufficient money could not be obtained  
for dredging the cost of removing the entire  
deposit between the Eastern Branch and the  
Long Bridge, which I think desirable, as it will  
draw the water from the Potomac river and  
will fully accomplish the desired result, a jetty,  
extending from Mason's Island, would cer-  
tainly secure it.

To furnish sewerage for the section of  
the city between the Long Bridge and the wall  
of A street, and the highest level (after using that)  
should be obtained by excavating the canal (which)  
has been taken from the flats south of the Long Bridge  
and the wall of A street, and the water would  
be sufficient money could not be obtained  
for dredging the cost of removing the entire  
deposit between the Eastern Branch and the  
Long Bridge, which I think desirable